

SPARTU, Alexandru, prof. ing.

Considerations on some properties of linear modulation. Telecommuni-  
cati 7 no.6:241-245. N-D '63.

1. SPARYSH, S. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Hemp
7. How we achieve high yields of middle Russian hemp. Dost. sel'khoz. no. 1 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

BEHEZIN, V.; SPARZHIN, Yu.

First year of the cosmic era. IUn. tekhn. 3 no.11:34-39 N '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Artificial satellites) (Cosmic physics)

SPARZHIN, Yu., inzh.

A rival of electron tubes. IUn.tekh. 3 no.4:23-25 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Electron tubes)

(Low temperature research)

SPARZHIN, Yu.

Gyrotron, a gyroscope without rotating device. IUn.tekh. 5 no.6:  
31-32 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Gyroscope)

SPASENKO, A., starshiy master

Output of the Lutsk Feed Mill has been increased. Muk. elev. prom.  
24 no.11:28 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kombikormovey tsekh Lutskey mel'nitsy No.10.  
(Lutsk--Feed mills)

PA 190T31

USSR/Chemistry - Ion Exchange Resins Aug 51

"Effect of Temperature on the Process of Ion Exchange in the Case of Synthetic Cationites," Ye. S. Peremyslova, R. P. Spashko

"Zhur Prikl Khim" Vol XXIV, No 8, pp 877-879

Studied effect of temp on cation exchange in systems  $\text{CaCl}_2\text{-KCl}$  and  $\text{CaCl}_2\text{-NaCl}$ , using: resorcylic acid/cationite (I) with active carboxyl group; p-phenolsulfonic acid cationite PSK (II) with active sulfonic acid groups mainly in nucleus; and

190T31

USSR/Chemistry - Ion Exchange Resins Aug 51  
(Contd)

Wofacit P (III) with active sulfonic acid groups mainly on side chain. In general, temp affects exchange capacity of weakly acidic cationites (I) but not strongly acidic resins (II and III).

190T31

SPASHKO, R.P.

ODINOKOV, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SPASHKOV, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; MUNITS, A.P., red.izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I.,  
tekhn.red.

[Temporary instruction for using "brizol" in waterproofing  
of buildings and structures] Vremennye ukazaniia po pri-  
meneniiu brizola dlia gidroizoliatsii zdanii i sooruzhenii.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.mate-  
rialam, 1959. 12 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut orga-  
nizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii krovel'nykh i otdelochnykh rabot  
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i  
tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Odínokov).
3. Nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy  
pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Spashkov).  
(Waterproofing)



ODINOKOV, Sergey Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAVRAZHIN,  
Nikolay Nikolayevich, inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye  
SPASHKOV, A.N., inzh.; TABUNINA, M.A., red.izd-va;  
SHEVCHENKO, T.N., tekhn.red.

[Roofing work] Krovel'nye raboty. Moskva, Gosstroizdat,  
1963. 281 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Roofing)

AUTHORS: Karpova, I. F., Spasibenko, T. P. SOV/54-58-3-15/19

TITLE: The Dependence of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Copper Ferrocyanide Sols on the Conditions of Their Preparation (Issledovaniye zavisimosti strukturno-mekhanicheskikh svoystv zoley ferrotsianida medi ot usloviy polucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 126-133 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated the influence of the production and especially the influence of the anions contained in the solution upon the structural and mechanical properties of copper ferrocyanide sols. Copper ferrocyanide sols were obtained by the interaction of  $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$  and of the copper salts  $Cu(NO_3)_2$ ,  $CuSO_4$ ,  $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$  and  $CuCl_2$  at different concentrations and a varying ratio of the initial solutions. It has been found that  $Cu_2[Fe(CN)_6]$  sols are unstable under "toxic" influences and suffer an irreversible change of structure when decomposed. The dependence

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SOV/54-58-3-15/19

The Dependence of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Copper Ferrocyanide Sols on the Conditions of Their Preparation

of the viscosity on time ( $\eta$ -T) was found. The viscosity decreases with advancing time. It decreases the most during the first two hours after the formation of the sol. Radiograms showed that the precipitates of  $\text{Cu}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$  initially exhibit an amorphous structure. Gradually, during aging they begin to crystallize. It has been shown that the anion composition in the solution has a strong influence upon the structural and mechanical properties of the  $\text{Cu}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$  sols. The following order was obtained for the degree of anion influence:  $\text{NO}_3^- < \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- < \text{SO}_4^{2-} < \text{Cl}^-$ .

There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

Card 2/2

KARPOVA, I.F.; SPASIBENKO, T.P.

Effect of the preparation conditions on structural and mechanical  
properties of copper ferrocyanide sols [with summary in English].  
Vest. LGU 13 no.16:126-133 '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Copper ferrocyanides)

GOROSHCHENKO, Ya.G.; SPASIBENKO, T.P.

Study of the system  $ZrO_2 - HCl - H_2O$  by methods involving  
solubility determination and spectrophotometry. *Zhur.neorg.khim.*  
7 no.5:1159-1168 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Hydrochloric acid) (Zirconium oxides)

L 10457-66

ACC NR: AP6000290

SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/65/010/009/2156/2162

AUTHOR: Goroshchenko, Ya. G.; Spasibenko, T.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The system  $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ 

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 2156-2162

TOPIC TAGS: hafnium compound, zirconium compound, hafnium oxide, hydrochloric acid, solubility, absorption spectrum, absorption band, chloride

ABSTRACT: The system  $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$  was studied by the solubility method in the range of 0 -- 50C. The presence of the following three equilibrium solid phases was established:  $\text{HfO}_2 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and the two crystal hydrates  $\text{HfOCl}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{HfOCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The solubility diagrams of the  $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{ZrO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$  systems are very similar; however, at HCl concentrations above 30%, hafnium chloride is less soluble than zirconium chloride. The absorption spectra of hafnium chloride solutions in hydrochloric acid differ from the absorption spectra of zirconium chloride in that they have no absorption band with a maximum at 315 nm and are displaced toward the shorter wavelengths. The difference in the absorption of light by solutions of zirconium and hafnium in hydrochloric acid can be utilized for the spectrophotometric determination of zirconium impurities in hafnium. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07<sup>9</sup> SUBM DATE: 29Feb64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 006

UDC: 541.123.32+546.832.4'131-31

Card

1/1 pu

RYZHOV, E.V.; SPASIBENKO, Ye. I.

Effect of cutting conditions on the deformation of metal-cutting  
tools. Stan. 1 instr. 32 no.4:26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Metal cutting)

ZMIYENKO, Petr Yakovlevich; SPASIBIN, Ivan Ignat'yevich; ZAPIVAKHIN, A.I.,  
red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Agriculture of the German Democratic Republic] Sel'skoe khoziaistvo  
Germanskoi Demokraticheskoi Respubliki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.  
lit-ry, 1961. 165 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Germany, East—Agriculture)



SPASIBKO, A.M.

Determination of aldolase activity in Botkin's disease in children. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.3:50-53 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy (zav. - prof.D.D.Lehedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova na baze 4-y Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Leningradskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach Z.I.Sleto).

(ALDOLASE)

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

SPASIBKO, A. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinico-laboratory diagnostics of Botkin's disease in children." Moscow, 1960. 12 pp; (Second Moscow State Medical Inst im N. I. Pirogov); 250 copies; free; (KL, 17-60,172)

ACC NR: AP7002580

(A, H)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/025/0077/0077

INVENTORS: Anisimova, L. I.; Bernshteyn, G. L.; Gutakin, V. M.; Potov, P. A.;  
Karapotov, K. K.; Kovalev, G. N.; Rapoport, M. B.; Spasibukhov, O. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for converting seismograms into variable height recordings. Class 42,  
No. 189165

SOURCE: Izobretoniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, seismologic instrument

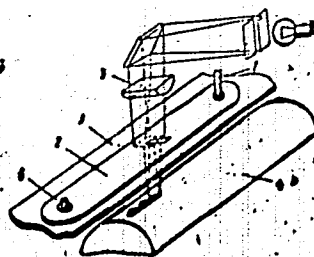
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for converting seismograms into variable height recordings, which contains a pantograph, an illuminator, and a photodrum. To increase the rate of processing seismograms, a drive pin coupled with a movable screen is mounted in the pencil socket of the pantograph (see Fig. 1). The illuminator and a rod which is the axle of rotation of the movable screen are mounted on a plate which can be moved along the generatrix of the photodrum.

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UDC: 550.340.8

ACC NR: AP7002580

Fig. 1. 1 - drive pin; 2 - movable screen;  
3 - plate; 4 - photodrum; 5 - illuminator;  
6 - rod



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65

Card 2/2

10(2)

SOV/20-124-1-12/69

AUTHORS: Grigoryan, S. S., Sokolov, A. G., Spasibukhov, Yu. I.

TITLE: On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid Under the Action of a Shock Wave (O modelirovanii dvizheniya massivnogo tverdogo tela pod deystviyem udarnoy volny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 48-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Under certain conditions an explosion wave may considerably displace a solid body, throw it into the air, or turn it over, etc, without directly destroying it. The theoretical investigation of these phenomena presents considerable mathematical difficulties, and therefore they must be experimentally investigated with the aid of models. The authors give a strict and complete specification of rules concerning these phenomena, employing the usual method of analyzing dimension numbers as well as the theory of similarity. Also a specific property of the problem discovered by Ya.B. Zel'dovich (Ref 1) is used, which shows the following: in the action of an explosion wave upon a massive body, the latter cannot be displaced to any considerable extent as long as the wave still acts upon it. According to these rules the application of similarity is relatively simple. Formulas are derived for the velocity of the center of mass and for the momentary angular velocity of the body

Card 1/3

SOV/20-124-1-12/69

## On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid Under the Action of a Shock Wave

due to the action of the wave. Next, the equations of motion of the body are explicitly written down. The following rules for the application of similarity are developed: for a similarity between nature and the model all geometric characteristics of the phenomenon must be similar and, besides, the dimensionless arguments of certain functions defined in this paper, which correspond to one another, must be equal to one another. The here derived rules only make it necessary that in the model as well as in the natural body the dimensionless principal moments of inertia be equal to one another and that certain of the conditions mentioned here be satisfied. In the case of a special method of modelling, which is interesting and possible in a number of cases, the following holds: only the dimensions of the body and the distribution of the mass it contains change in the model. This is brought about either by causing the time dependence of the center of mass in the body and in nature to be equal (and not similar!) to each other, or by the fact that the laws governing the rotation of the body round its center of mass are the same in the model and in nature. Such an application of similarity, which is described as synchronous, may be of use in some cases. The authors thank L. I. Sedov for his

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SOV/20-124-1-12/59

On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid Under the  
Action of a Shock Wave

appraisal of the paper, and M. A. Sadovskiy for raising the problem  
and assisting in solving it. - There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: August 8, 1958, by L. I. Sedov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1958

Card 3/3

SPASIC, Atanasije

The fourth session of the Administrative Board of the Federal  
Chamber of Transport. Medun transp 8 no.4:236-238 Ap '62.



SPASIC, I.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [ not given ]

Affiliation:

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 5, 1961, pp 383-388.

Data: "Complex Protection of Cross-Bred Marino Sheep in Montenegro  
Against Fasciolosis, Gastroenteric and Pulmonary Strongilosis."

Authors:

SPASIC, I., Veterinary Diagnostic Station of Montenegro (Veterinarsko-  
diagnosticka stanica Crne Gore), Titograd;  
NEVENIC, V., Institute for Invasion Diseases of the Faculty of  
Veterinary Medicine (Institut za invazione bolesti Veterinarskog  
Pakulteta), Belgrade.

SPASIC, M.

New metallurgic methods in antimony metallurgy and possibilities of applying them under our conditions. p. 208. Vol. 11, No. 2, 1956. TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions list, (REAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

SPASIC, M.; VUCENOVIC, M.

Rolling zinc strips and the problem of zinc rolling. p. 13<sup>44</sup>.  
(Tehnika, Vol. 11, no. 9, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) IC, Vol. 6, No. 7.  
July 1957, Uncl.

SPASIC, Mirodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Mechanism of the electrolytic formation of germanium hydrides.  
Glas Hem dr 28 no.3/4:205-211 '63

1. Faculty of Technology, Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy,  
Belgrade.

SPASIC, Miodrag, ing., prof. (Beograd, Vojkovicva 20); DURKOVIC,  
Bratimir, ing., asistent

Behavior of germanium during the pyrometallurgical treatment  
of Bor Mine concentrates. Tehnika Jug 16 no.10:1782-1785 0 '61.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Uses. Part II. Elements. Oxi-  
des. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 50846

Author : Spasic, Miodrag; Knezevic, Bosko

Inst : -

Title : Possibility of Production of Elemental  
Sulfur by a Thermal Decomposition of  
Copper Concentrates from Bor (a Town  
in Yugoslavia).

Orig Pub : Tehnika, 1957, 12, No 11, Rud. i metalurg.,  
3, No 11, 274-276

Abstract : It was established that thermal decomposi-  
tion of copper concentrates is not a sui-  
table method for the production of elemen-  
tal sulfur. -- L. Kheronskaya

Card : 1/1

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia  
 CATEGORY :  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74449  
 AUTHOR : Spasic, M., Vucurovic, D., and Pudja, L.  
 INST. : Not given  
 TITLE : Some Experiments Carried Out for the Purpose of  
 Extracting Germanium from Yugoslav Raw Materials  
 ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 13, No 10 (1958); Rud i Metalurg, 9,  
 No 10, 240-240a (1958)  
 ABSTRACT : Germanium has been extracted from copper concen-  
 trates containing 0.01% Ge or from flue dust from  
 copper-smelting furnaces containing 0.087% Ge  
 by melting down copper buttons and by volatiliz-  
 ing the sulfides. The high S content made it im-  
 possible to obtain satisfactory enrichment of the  
 buttons in germanium. Volatilization of the sul-  
 fides at 1,000° in a stream of H<sub>2</sub> from copper  
 concentrates permitted the achievement of a  
 twenty-fold enrichment of the germanium. Under

CARD: 1/2

63.

Y/001/62/000/007/001/001  
D267/D307

AUTHORS: Spasić, M., Engineer, Professor and Vučurović, D.,  
Engineer, Assistant

TITLE: Roasting with evaporation of the concentrate of  
antimony sulfide from the Lojana (Macedonia) ore

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, no. 7, 1962, 1299-1302

TEXT: The aim of this work was to establish the effect of the temperature and duration of roasting on the rate of formation and evaporation of  $Sb_2O_3$ , and to evaluate the behavior of nickel in this process. Antimony concentrate (52.62% Sb) mixed with ca. 60% by weight of coke (to prevent sintering and to promote the formation of  $Sb_2O_3$  from  $Sb_2O_4$  and its evaporation) was heated in a laboratory rotary tubular furnace to 850-1050°C. The maximum amounts of evaporated Sb (95.68 and 95.36% of the total Sb) were observed at 950 and 980°C, respectively, the process lasting 6 hours. A shorter treatment (2 hours) sufficed at 1050°C when the proportion of evaporated Sb was 93.57%, but this was associated with a noticeable sintering

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Y/001/62/000/007/001/001  
D267/D307

Roasting with evaporation ....

of the material. The highest yield of evaporated Sb was obtained when the concentrate with coke was first roasted for 6 hours at 850°C, and then for 2 hours at 1020-1100°C; the yield of evaporated Sb was then 97.76% of total Sb. The evaporated  $Sb_2O_3$  contained certain amounts of As (up to 7%), and S (ca. 0.5% at higher temperatures). Any nickel present in the concentrate remains in the roasted residue, the Ni content being 0.6-1.0%. The product obtained by roasting with evaporation is an Sb concentrate (64-74%) in which Sb is mainly in the form of  $Sb_2O_3$ ; 93% of the concentrate is below 325 mesh. There are 1 figure and 3 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION:

Tehnološki fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu (Faculty of Technology, University of Belgrade)

SUBMITTED:

June 24, 1961

Card 2/2

SPASIC, Miodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Extraction of titanium from the red clay of the Montenegrin bauxite. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.8/10:559-562 '60/'61.

1. Faculty of Technology, Laboratory for Nonferrous Metallurgy, Beograd.

SPASIC, Miodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Electrolytic hydrogenation in aqueous solutions as a method for the obtainment of highly pure germanium. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.8/10:469-475 '60/'61.

1. Faculty of Technology, Laboratory for Nonferrous Metallurgy, Beograd.

SPASIC, Miodrag, inz., prof. (Beograd, Vlakoviceva 20); VUCUROVIC, Dusan,  
inz., asistent

The evaporation roasting of the antimony sulfide concentrate at  
the Lojane Mines. Tehnika Jug 17 no.7:Suppl.: Rudarstvo metalurg  
13 no.7:1299-1302 J1 '62.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

SPASIC, Miodrag, ing., prof. (Beograd, Vlatkovicva 20); VUCUROVIC, Dusan,  
ing., assistant

Agglomeration of pyrite and pyrrhotine concentrates and burns for the  
preparation of further complex processing. Tehnika Jug 17 no.2:  
271-274 F '62.

1. Technological Faculty of the University of Beograd. 2. Clan  
Redakcionog odbora, "Rudarstvo i metalurgija" (for Spasic).

(Pyrites) (Pyrrhotite)

SPASIC, M.; VUCUROVIC, D.; VRACAR, R.; ILIC, I.

Hydrometallurgic preparation of mercury from the mercury ore  
of Suplja Stena, Avala. Glas Hem dr 28 no.3/4:212-222 '63

SPASIC, Miodrag, inz., prof. (Beograd, Vojkovicva 20);  
VUCUROVIC, Dusan, inz.; VRACAR, Rajko, inz., asistent

Separation of iron and nickel, and preparation of high-grade nickel concentrate from the mine water of the Avala mercury deposits. Tehnika Jug 19 no.3:Suppl:Rudarstvo geol metalurg 15 no.3:467-472 Mr '64.

1. Faculty of Technology, University of Belgrade.

YUGOSLAVIA

SPASIC, Ivana M.

"Significance of Some Biological Characteristics of Streptococci of Group B for the Development and Spread of Mastitis of Cows and of Human Infection"

Belgrade, Acta Veterinaria, Vol 16, No 1-2, 1966, pp 171-182

Abstract: Streptococci of Group B isolated from cows and from human beings were of the same serological types, i.e., of Ia, Ib, II, III, and non-polysaccharide types. Bovine and human strains of the same type were identical in every respect, e.g., in regard to sensitivity to antibiotics and to the disinfectant Tego 51. Mastitis in cows could be produced by infection with human strains. Type III was found to be predominant in producing mastitis of cows, while type II was isolated to a predominant extent in human infections. This can be explained by the greater thermal stability of streptococci of type II, which were found to withstand a temperature of 75° for 5-15 min. Human streptococci infections are apparently caused by consumption of the milk of infected cows; in view of the fact that the milk is pasteurized or boiled rather than consumed raw in the majority of cases, the probability of survival in it of streptococci of type II is greater than that of streptococci of type III. Table, no references. German summary. (Dissertation defended on 30 Dec 65 at the Veterinary Faculty, Belgrade University.)



IABAN, M.; BUDIMIR, M.; MIJUSKOVIC, B.; SPASIC, P.

Respiratory function in various positions of the body. Acta med.  
iugoslavl. 15 no.1:1-19 '61.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu Narodne Republike Srbije u Beogradu.  
(RESPIRATION physiol) (POSTURE)

LABAN, M.; BUDIMIR, M.; MIJUSKOVIC, B.; SPASIC, P.; MAKSIMOVIC, B.;  
MIKOVANOVIC, M.

Spirometric apneic coefficients. Acta med. iugoslavl. 15 no.1:  
20-42 '61.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu Narodne Republike Srbije u Beogradu.  
(SPIROMETRY)

BANKOVIC, A.; SPASIC-MILOVANCEVIC, V.

The role of responsibilities of the personnel in the onset and  
transmission of hospital infections. *Trzina* 16 no.1:32-33 '62

SPASKOV, P. A. jt. au.

Milling-machines. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1939.

(Mic 53-714)

Collation of the original: 179 p.

Microfilm TJ-6

JEVTIC, Zivojin; POPOVIC, Srbislav; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag

Plasmocytic reticulosarcoma. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 83  
no. 12:1470-1474 Dec 55.

1. II Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.  
Upravnik; prof. dr. Djordje Brkic.  
(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL,  
plasmocytic. (Ser))

BURIJAN, Jovan; BANKOVIC, Stanoje; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag.....

Carcinoma of the rectum in a 15-year-old boy. Srpski arh.  
celok. lek. 87 no.10:957-959 0 '59.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, upravnik:  
prof. dr Branislav Stanojevic.  
(RECTUM neopl.)

DJURIC, Dusan S.; TUFEGDZIC- LJALJEVIC, Jasmina; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag

Hepatogenic diabetes. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 91 no.1:7-15  
Ja '63.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u  
Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr. Branislav Stanojevic.  
(LIVER DISEASES) (DIABETES MELLITUS)

JEREMIC, M.; VOJINOVIC, Lj.; SPASOJEVIC, M.

Hydrophysical properties and their relation in the profile of  
smonitza and parapodzols of Serbia. Zemljiste biljka 12 no.1/3:  
157-166 Ja-D '63.

1. Institute of Soil Science, Belgrade-Topcider.



SPASOJEVIC, Miso

Treatment of lumbago and of lumboischialgia. Srpski arh.  
celok. lek. 85 no.1:75-76 Jan 57.

1. Interno odelonje opste bolnice u Travniku. Sef: prim. dr.  
F. Rosencvajg.

(BACKACHE, ther.  
lumbago (Ser))

(SCIATICA, ther.  
lumbar sciatica (Ser))

V. SPASOJEVIC

"Division of cytoplasm and the formation of the plastic membrane of maize." p. 247.  
(BULLETIN, SCIENCES NATURELLES, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"Structural Hybridity as a Factor in the Degeneration of Potatoes and Reduction  
in their Yield" p. 23  
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,  
No 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"The Mutant Radiative Power of the "Astra-Lux" Lamp. I. Effect of "Warm"  
Infrared Radiation on the Meiotic Process in Antirrhinum Majus" p. 153  
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,  
No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"Nitric Acid as a Factor in the Growth of Maize" p. 189  
(ZBORNİK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,  
No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

STABOJVIC, V.

Phenomenon of multistemmed corn plants and its application in practice.

p. 87 (Belgrade, Institut za fiziologiju razvika, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

SPASOJEVIC, V.

Induction of autotetraploids into beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L.).

p. 117 (Belgrade. Institut za fiziologiju razvika, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik "Radova". No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEEA) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1955

SPASIVIC, V.

Aversion to cream in either milk or coffee.

p. 147 (Belgrade. Institut za fiziologiju razvika, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958



SPASOJEVIC, V.

A plant chamber; V. S. Spasojevic's model.

p. 167 (Belgrade. Institut za fiziologiju razvica, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Clone as a factor for the improvement and control of clonal senility in potatoes. Zbor Biol inst Beograd 1 no.1:1-20 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Bioloskog instituta N.R.Srbije."

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Practical value of the tillering of maize. Zbor Biol inst  
Beograd 1 no.3:1-11 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Bioloskog instituta  
N.R.Srbije"

+

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Meiosis in the autotetraploid of string beans. Zbor Biol inst  
Beograd 1 no.5:141 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Bioloskog instituta  
N.R.Srbije".

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA  
 CATEGORY : General Biology. 6  
           Genetics, Plant Genetics.  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 9730  
 AUTHOR : Spasojevic, Vladimir  
 INST. : -  
 TITLE : Heterosis in Maize which Tillers  
 ORIG. PUB. : Archiv. poljopr. nauke, 1957, 10, No 30,  
               83-90  
 ABSTRACT : Among the inbred strains of Kramnistaya maize  
           one strain was found to exist which tillered  
           noticeably, a phenomenon which usually takes  
           place in real grains. In the course of 10  
           years of work on selection an entire series  
           of such inbred strains was successfully  
           created and the groundwork for obtaining  
           corresponding hybrid forms was laid. In 1955  
           the first single interstrain hybrids of tiller-  
           ing maize yielded 4-8 shoots per each

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA  
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652630005-3"

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.  
 AUTHOR :  
 INST. :  
 TITLE :  
 ORIG. PUB. :  
 ABSTRACT : tillering knot with an average of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ears  
           per each shoot. In 1956 double hybrids pro-  
           duced in terms of ears a 69 percent increase  
           of the yield and in terms of straw a 113 per-  
           cent increase as compared to the standard.  
           In 1957 hybrid tillered maize yielded 89.2  
           centners of ears and 137 centners of straw  
           per 1 ha which corresponds to 69 and 148 per-  
           cent of the accordingly harvested standard  
           variety. The hybrids of one grain usually  
           yielded 2-10 shoots with 2-7 ears. The silced

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : mass of these tillered hybrids was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times larger than of standards and the sugar content in stalks amounts to 8.4 percent as compared to the standard's 6.6 percent. The perspective of introducing tillering hybrid maize forms into practical use is discussed as well as the necessity of devising specific measures for their cultivation. -- A. I. Ruptsov

CARD: 3/3

12

SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G.

Knight of surgery. Znan.sila 30 no.12:15-20 D '55.

(MIRA 9:4)

(Spasekuketski, Sergei Ivanovich, 1870-1943)

SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G.

With the weapon of science and humanism. Zdorov'ie 6 no.8:6-8 Ag  
'60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(SPASOKUKOTSKII, SERGEI IVANOVICH, 1870-1943)



SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G. (Moskva)

Sergei Ivanovich Spaschukotskii. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.9:43-47 S  
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(SPASOKUKOTSKII, SERGEI IVANOVICH, 1870-1943)

BABINETS, A.Ye., otv. red.; KRAYEV, V.F., red. vypuska; MESYATS, I.A.,  
red.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, A.I., red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red. izd-va;  
LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the First Ukrainian Hydrogeological Conference]  
Trudy Pervogo Ukrainskogo gidrogeologicheskogo soveshchaniia.  
Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR. Vol.2. [Problems of engineering  
geology] Voprosy inzhenernoi geologii. 1961. 174 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskoye gidrogeologicheskoye soveshchaniye, 1st.  
(Ukraine--Engineering geology--Congresses)

1st AND 2nd GROUPS		PROCESSOR AND PROPERTY INDEX		1st AND 2nd GROUPS																																																																																																					
ca				10																																																																																																					
<p>Condensation of 6-methoxy-8-hydroxyquinoline with 1-diethylamino-3-halopropenes. A. M. Berkenheim and N. S. Spasokukotskii. <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 11, 541-4 (1941).—In view of the usefulness of dialkylaminopolymethyleneamine deriva. of 6-methoxyquinoline as quinine substitutes, the authors felt the need of prepa. of simple dialkylaminopolymethylene ethers of 8-hydroxy-6-methoxyquinoline (I) in order to establish any antimalarial activity of 8-hydroxy-6-methoxyquinoline, which may result from hydrolysis of such ethers in vivo. Com. 6-methoxy-8-aminoquinoline (II) was purified through its HCl salt. Attempted conversion of II into I by diazotization and by Bucherer's method did not succeed. Attempts were made to prep. I by acid hydrolysis of II: 201 g. II in 300 cc. concd. <math>H_2SO_4</math> and 880 cc. <math>H_2O</math> was boiled for 8 hrs. under reflux, filtered, and the sulfate thus obtained dissolved in <math>H_2O</math> and neutralized to give 210 g. of green crystals, m. 167-9° (from <math>H_2O</math>), which were found to be 6-hydroxy-8-aminoquinoline contaminated with 6,8-dihydroxyquinoline. Freshly distd. II (135 g.) in 190 cc. concd. <math>H_2SO_4</math> and 160 cc. <math>H_2O</math> was refluxed (bath temp. 235-45°) for 34 hrs. (when a sample on diazotization and treatment with 2-naphthol gave a weak reaction); the mass was treated with <math>H_2O</math>, let stand, filtered, dissolved in <math>H_2O</math> and neutralized to yield 90% of 6,8-dihydroxyquinoline (III), as red crystals, m. 152-4°. Methylation of III yields a mixt. of isomers: 11 g. III in 40 cc. abs. EtOH is added to a soln. of EtONa (from 3.12 g. Na), then the mixt. is treated at 35° with 19 g. <math>p</math>-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>Na, which reacts with heat evolution; the MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>Na is filtered off and the filtrate acidified by AcOH and concd.; the residue, dissolved in 2% NaOH, washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O and pptd. by AcOH, yields crude I, purified by crystn. from abs. EtOH, giving 2.3 g., m. 124-5°. I (6.6 g.) in 80 cc. hot abs. EtOH is treated with 0.96 g. Na in 50 cc. EtOH, cooled, treated with 6.3 g. 3-diethylaminopropyl chloride, heated to 50° for 3-4 hrs., let stand, filtered and concd.; the residue is dissolved in Et<sub>2</sub>O, washed with 1% KOH and distd. to yield 6-methoxy-8-diethylaminopropoxyquinoline, b.p. 198-205°, as a viscous liquid. The product was not active as an anti-malarial.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G. M. Kosolapoff</p>																																																																																																									
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td> </tr> </table>						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						

LIST AND 2ND CHAP.		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
17		17	
<p>CA</p> <p>Separation of a mixture of anabasine and lupinine in liquid NH<sub>3</sub> medium. A. Sedykh and N. Spasichotshil. <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 13, 880-3 (1943) (English summary); cf. C. A. 38, 1241. A satisfactory method of sepn. of anabasine and lupinine was developed for lab. and large-scale operations. A mixt. of the alkaloids (12 g.), contg. 20% lupinine, was mixed with 15 cc. liquid NH<sub>3</sub> (I) and treated with 0.6 g. Na in 30 cc. I; after brief shaking, Na lupinate was filtered off, washed with I and dried to give 100% recovery (3.7 g.), while the evapn. of the mother liquor and distn. of the residue gave 81.3% (8 g.) anabasine, b. 125-8°; <i>picrate</i>, m. 281.5°. NaNH<sub>2</sub> can be used similarly: 0.45 g. Na and 0.025 g. FeO<sub>3</sub> in 20 cc. I yielded the corresponding amt. of NaNH<sub>2</sub>; to the mixt. was added 15 g. of the alkaloid mixt. in 25 cc. I and it was shaken for 25-30 min.; Na lupinate was recovered as above (3.3 g.), while the mother liquor yielded 98% recovery of anabasine. Either procedure was found to be applicable to large-scale operations in an autoclave; obs. cond. measurements were used as a guide for the completion of the reaction (visual observations being impossible); the yields were analogous to those of small-scale expts. G. M. Koshapov.</p>			
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM SYMBOLISM</p> <p>SYMBOLS</p> <p>SYMBOLS</p> <p>SYMBOLS</p>			

10

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The oxidation of organic halogen compounds in liquid ammonia. II. Reaction between liquid ammonia and the lower alkyl halides. N. S. Spasokukotskii, G. S. Markova, and A. I. Shatunovskii. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 19, 42-50 (1945) (English summary); cf. C.A. 39, 13317.— The reaction between Bu and Et halides and liquid NH<sub>3</sub> proceeded as a pseudo-monomol. reaction. The velocity of reaction increased from chloride to iodide, and was lower for the Bu halides. The reaction proceeded faster at lower concns. of halides, higher temp., and const. stirring of the reacting mix. CuCl<sub>2</sub>, CuCl, Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> did not catalyze the reaction in liquid NH<sub>3</sub>. BuNH<sub>2</sub> yielded mostly BuNH<sub>2</sub> at  $\tau$  20-25 and  $\tau$  0-20°, BuNH<sub>2</sub> at  $\tau$  3.5-4 and  $\tau$  40°, where  $\tau$  = NH<sub>3</sub>/BuBr (in mol. %); best conditions for production of Bu<sub>3</sub>N are low  $\tau$  and high  $\tau$ . An answer is given to the remarks of Williamson, et al. (C.A. 38, 2330). A. A. Podgorny.

Feb. Non-Aqueous Solutions, Karpov. Phys. Chem. Inst., Moscow

1ST AND 2ND ORDER		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		10	
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Mono- and dialkylated derivatives of aminoquinoline.  N. S. Spasokukotskii and L. V. Antik. U.S.S.R. 65,040,  Jan. 31, 1946. A soln. of aminoquinoline and <math>\text{NaNH}_2</math> in  liquid <math>\text{NH}_3</math> is treated with an alkyl halide, e.g., a dialkyl-  aminoalkyl halide. The yields are almost quant.  M. Hosh</p>					
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
WATERGAS		DISTILLATION		WATERGAS	
1ST ORDER		2ND ORDER		3RD ORDER	
1ST ORDER		2ND ORDER		3RD ORDER	

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
<p>Alkylation of amino compounds in liquid ammonia. 1. Alkylation of aminoquinolines. L. V. Antik and N. S. Spasokukotskii (2nd Moscow Med. Inst.). <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 16, 2109-12(1946) (in Russian).—Liquid <math>\text{NH}_3</math> was successfully used as a medium for alkylation of aminoquinolines, through the intermediate formation of the Na derivs.; low temps. also tended to reduce the possible side reactions. In a glass ampoule <math>\text{NaNH}_2</math>, prepd. in 10% excess by soln. of 0.36 g. Na in 10-15 cc. liquid <math>\text{NH}_3</math> in the presence of Fe oxide or nitrate, was treated with 2.5 g. 6-methoxy-8-aminoquinoline; the ppt. of <math>\text{NaNH}_2</math> vanished and a red color of the <math>\text{RNHNa}</math> compd. appeared; 2.5 g. <math>\text{Et}_3\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Cl}</math> was added, allowed to stand overnight (no change in appearance occurred after the 1st 1-1.5 hrs.), and <math>\text{NH}_3</math> was then allowed to evaporate; the residue, after soln. in <math>\text{Et}_2\text{O}</math>, drying, evapn., and rubbing with petr. ether, gave 88% 6-methoxy-5-(3-diethylamino-propylamino)quinoline, <math>b_p</math> 218-21°, sol. in petr. ether ext., and 0.37 g. starting material, insol. in petr. ether. The following 6-methoxyquinolines were similarly prepd.: 8-(3-diethylamino-propylamino), <math>b_p</math> 218-22° (94%); 7-(3-diethylamino-propylamino), <math>b_p</math> 236-40° (80%); 8-bis(3-diethylamino-propylamino)quinoline, <math>b_p</math> 236-10° (97.3% from 6-methoxy-8-(3-diethylamino-propylamino)quinoline). The equipment used was that of Shatenshtein (cf. C.A. 35, 23069).</p> <p>G. M. Koschepoff</p>					
<p>ASM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
<p>STANDARD SYMBOLS</p>					
<p>STANDARD UNIT OF MEASURE</p>					
<p>STANDARD SYMBOLS</p>					
<p>STANDARD UNIT OF MEASURE</p>					

[illegible]



SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Photography

1 Feb 52

"The Influence of the Intramolecular Hydrogen Bond on the Color of Indocaniline Dyes Derived from Alpha-Naphthol," B. S. Portnaya, I. I. Levkoyev, N. S. Spasokukotskiy, All Union Sci Res Cinephoto Inst

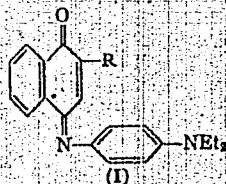
"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXII, No 4, pp 603-605

The parent indoaniline dye derived from alpha-naphthol and diethyl-p-phenylenediamine has an absorption max at 625 millimicrons. By substituting various radicals in the 1 position of the naphthol ring, the wave length is moved to the longer side in varying amts depending on the radical. A table listing the radicals and the corresponding wave lengths is given. The dyes in question are used for forming the cine image in multilayer color films.

PA 213T18

SPASOKUTSKIY, N. S.

The effect of ionization of carboxylic or sulfonic acid group in indoaniline dyes on their color. N. S. Spasokutskiy, I. L. Lykova, and B. S. Pertova (All-Union Sci. Research Ctr. Photo Inst., Leningrad); *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 93, 671-4 (1953). The following absorption max (m $\mu$ ) of I were observed (R and max in acidic medium and in basic medium given):  $H$ , 625, 625;  $CO_2H$ , 737, 600;  $CO_2Me$ , 690, 600;  $CONHPh$ , 700, 700;  $CONHC_6H_5CO_2H$ , 690, 675;  $CONHC_6H_5CO_2Me$ , 690, 690;  $CONHC_6H_5CO_2H$ , 703, 693;  $CONHC_6H_5CO_2Me$ , 704, 704;  $CONHC_6H_5CO_2H$ , 710, 702;  $CONHC_6H_5CO_2Et$ , 710, 710;  $SO_3H$ , 620, 620;  $CONHC_6H_5(CO_2H)$ , 710, 691;  $CONHC_6H_5(CO_2Me)$ , 710, 710;  $CONHC_6H_5(CO_2H)$ , 712, 692;  $CONHC_6H_5(CO_2Me)$ , 712, 712. Thus ionization of  $CO_2H$  weakens its action as an electrong. group; in the above dyes except for the *p*-carboxyanilide, it acts as an electropos. group giving a hypsochromic shift of absorption.



Consideration of properties of carboxylic derivs. indicates that interaction with the rest of the org. molecule takes place not only through the  $\pi$ -electrons, but also through the  $\sigma$ -electrons. The sulfo group failed to affect the absorption max. because of its complete ionization even in acid soln.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Levkoyev, I.I.	"Investigations in the	Ministry of Culture USSR
Svashnikov, M.N.	Field of Polymethine Dyes"	
Vompe, A.F.		
Portnaya, B.S.		
Spasokukotskiy, N.S.		
Deychmeyster, M.V.		

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

USSR/ Chemistry - Analytical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 147 - 13/27

Authors : Bagratishvili, G. D.; Shigorin, D. I.; and Spasokokotskiy, N. S.

Title : The hydrogen bond in indoaniline dyes studied by the infrared absorption spectra method

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/12, 2185-2188, Dec 1954

Abstract : The hydrogen bond and type of bond in indoaniline dyes were investigated by the infrared absorption spectra method. The formation of an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the N - H, O - H and C O groups was established on the basis of absorption spectra obtained. The presence of the intramolecular hydrogen bond in the molecules of the investigated indoaniline dyes was found to cause a sharp displacement of the long wave maximum in the electron absorption spectrum toward long waves. The intensity and wash-out of the spectral bands were evaluated only qualitatively. Twelve references ; 7 USSR; 4 USA and 1 French (1936-1953). Table.

Institution : The L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute and the All-Union Scientific Motion Picture-Photo Institute

Submitted : April 15, 1954

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N-S

Aromethine dyes. I. Color of some indaniline dyes, derivatives of 1-naphthol, containing substituents in the naphthalene ring. B. S. Portnaya, N. S. Spasokukotskiy, N. F. Turitsyna, T. P. Bobkova, G. I. Arbuzov, and I. I. Leykoev (All-Union Cinephoto Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.*, 26, 2537-48 (1958); cf. *C.A.* 49, 10804. Introduction of electroneg. groups in position 2 of Naphthol blue causes deepening of color with bathochromic shift paralleling the electronegativity of the substituent. Indaniline dyes derived from 1-naphthol contg. CO<sub>2</sub>H or

carbamido group in the 2-position show especially deep colors, apparently due to intramol. H bonding between the substituent and the carbonyl O of the naphthalene ring. Heating Ph 1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylate with amines to 135-70° first at 40-50 mm., then at 15-30 mm. yielded corresponding amides of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid (I). Disubstituted amides and ethylamide were prepd. from the acyl chloride and the amines in inert solvent. The following amides of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid were reported: anilide, 78%, m. 154°; 1-naphthylamide, 77.4%, m. 162-3°; 2-naphthylamide, 89.5%, m. 181°; amide, 191-2°; 89.2%; ethylamide, 82.5%, m. 152°; diethylamide, 25.7%, m. 57-8°; methylamide, 61.7%, m. 130°; diphenylamide, 79.6%, m. 154°; phenyl(1-naphthyl)amide, 83.1%, m. 161-2°; phenyl(2-naphthyl)amide, 87.8%, m. 146-7°. Heating 5.24 g. I K salt in CHCl<sub>3</sub> with 5.2 g. PCl<sub>5</sub> 1.5 hrs. gave 50% pure 1-naphthol-2-sulfonyl chloride, m. 112-13° (from ligroine), which with PhNH<sub>2</sub> in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> gave 70.5% 1-naphthol-2-sulfonanilide, m. 148-9° (from EtOH). The use of PhNH-Et gave 91.7% N-ethyl-1-naphthol-2-sulfonanilide, m. 103° (from EtOH); reaction of the chloride with Ph<sub>2</sub>NH in

*Portnaya, B.S., Spasakukotskiy*

$\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  in the presence of  $\text{PhNMMe}_2$  as  $\text{HCl}$  acceptor, gave 10% *N,N*-diphenyl-1-naphthol-2-sulfonamide, m.  $135^\circ$  (from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ). An  $\text{AgCl}$  suspension from 7.47 g.  $\text{AgNO}_3$  in 40 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 2.02 g.  $\text{NaCl}$  in 40 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was treated in order with 3.2 g. dry  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  in 20 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 0.72 g. 1-naphthol in 5 ml.  $\text{EtOH}$ , and 1.45 g. *p*- $\text{Ht.NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$  sulfate in 40 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; after stirring 0.5 hr. the mixt. was filtered, washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dried, extd. with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , the ext. was passed over  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and eluted with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , yielding at first orange by-products, then Naphthol blue; the latter parts of the eluate on evapn. gave 0.54 g. pure Naphthol blue, m.  $111-120^\circ$  (from  $\text{MeOH}$ ). The blue pigments remaining on the adsorbent were removed with  $\text{EtOH-CHCl}_3$  and after chromatographing on silica in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , there were removed by elution with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  2 pigments: bronze colored needles, m.  $168-9^\circ$ , abs. max.  $635 \text{ m}\mu$ , and a 2nd pigment which was not purified. Much blue-black material was still left on the column. Evapn. of the  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  soln. obtained in extra. of the  $\text{AgCl-Ag}$  ppt. above gave blue crystals, m.  $130-2^\circ$ , with abs. max.  $625 \text{ m}\mu$ , of a pigment contg. 0.20% N. The indoline dyes listed below as analogs of *o*- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{CR}$ :

$\text{CH}_3\text{C.NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ -*p* were prep'd. analogously to the above synthesis of Naphthol blue (R, color, m.p., and  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  in  $\text{m}\mu$  given): *Cl*, bronze,  $147^\circ$ , 654; *Br*, —,  $148-9^\circ$ , 638; *COMe*, blue,  $123^\circ$ , 602; *COEt*, blue,  $172^\circ$ , 733; *COMe*, blue,  $105^\circ$ , 658; *CONH\_2*, bronze,  $204^\circ$ , 672; *CONHMe*, blue,  $112^\circ$ , 672; *CONEt\_2*, bronze,  $174^\circ$ , 638; *CONHPh*, —, —, —.

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bronze, 175-6°, 692;  $CONMePh$ , blue-gray, 124°, 640;  $CONPh$ , bronze, 200°, 646;  $CONHC_6H_4-1$ , red, 104-5°, 698;  $CONHC_6H_4-2$ , blue, 106-7°, 699;  $CONPhC_6H_4-1$ , blue, 221-2°, 643;  $CONPhC_6H_4-2$ , blue, 167-9°, 640;  $SO_2NHPH$ , bronze, 204°, 678;  $SO_2NPh$ , bronze, 188-0°, 678;  $SO_2NPh$ , black, 181-2°, 689. II. Indocyanine dyes, derivatives of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthanilide. N. F. Turitsyna, B. S. Portnaya, N. S. Spasokukotskiy, T. P. Bobkova, G. I. Arluzov, and I. I. Levkoev. *Ibid.* 2540-54 (1956). Introduction of substituents into the amide portion of indocyanine dyes derived from 1-naphthol-2-carboxanilide does not affect the color of the dyes a great deal; electropos. groups produce small hypsochromic shifts while electroneg. groups produce bathochromic shifts of somewhat greater magnitude. A nitro group in the *o*-position shows less effect than *m*- or *p*-groups. This effect may be caused by an intramol. H bond between the amide group and O of the nitro group. Heating  $Ph-1$ -hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarboxylate with amines 1-4 hrs. at 140-70° under moderate vacuum (finally at 20 mm.) gave a distillate of  $PhOH$  and excess amine; the residue may be steam distd. and the residue heated with aq. NaOH, the ext. being pptd. by acidification, or alternatively the residue may be extd. with  $EtOH$  or with hot  $AcOH$ . Thus were obtained 1,3- $HO-C_6H_4-CONHC_6H_4R$  (I) (*R*, % yield, color, and m.p. given): *o*-Me, 64, colorless, 110-11°; *m*-Me, 90, colorless, 124-6°; *p*-Me, 92, colorless, 154-5°; *o*-NMe<sub>2</sub>, 78, colorless, 110-11°; *m*-NMe<sub>2</sub>, 64, colorless, 173°; *p*-NMe<sub>2</sub>, 50, green-yellow, 173-4°; *o*-Cl, 88, colorless, 180-2°; *m*-Cl, 85, colorless, 170-80°; *p*-Cl, 88, colorless, 172-3°; *o*-NO<sub>2</sub>, 60, yellow, 200-1°; *m*-NO<sub>2</sub>, 74, yellow, 242°; *p*-NO<sub>2</sub>, 74, yellow, 241°. Reduction of I (*R* = *o*-NO<sub>2</sub>) (9 g.) in 90 ml. 20% NaOH at 80-90° with 42 g. Na hydrosulfite in 150 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, boiling 10 min.

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cooling, filtering, and acidifying gave 23.5%  $H_2N$  analog colorless, m. 217-18° (from MePh), with an unidentified substance, m. above 260°. Similarly was prepd. I (R =  $m-H_2N$ ), m. 189-90° (insol. by-product, m. 240-1°), and the  $p$ -isomer, m. 189° (insol. by-product, m. 279-80°). These were heated with AcOH-Ac<sub>2</sub>O yielding: I (R =  $o$ -AcNH), m. 214-15°; the  $m$ -isomer, m. 221-2°; the  $p$ -isomer, m. 254-5°. Heating 1.35 g.  $p-H_2NC_6H_4Ac$  in  $C_6H_6$  with 1.82 g. PhNMe<sub>2</sub> and 2.06 g. 1-hydroxy-2-naphthyl chloride 4 hrs., followed by addn. of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and steam distn., gave on acidification of the residue 80.2% I (R =  $p$ -Ac), m. 194-5° (from EtOH). A mixt. of 0.001 mole each  $p-Et_2NC_6H_4NH_2$  and I in aq. alc. NaOH (cf. part I) heated with AgCl 0.5-1 hr. (readily decompd. products were run at room temp.), dild. with  $C_6H_6$ , filtered, and the org. layer worked up as described in the previous abstr. yielded the fol-

lowing:  $o-C_6H_4CO_2C(CONHC_6H_4R)CH_2CNC_6H_4NEt_2$  (II) (R, % yield, m.p., and  $\lambda$  in m $\mu$  given):  $o-Me$ , 84, 110-11°, 692;  $m-Me$ , 90, 124-6°, 691;  $p-Me$ , 92, 154-5°, 691;  $o-NMe_2$ , 78, 110-11°, 687;  $m-NMe_2$ , 87, 173°, 691;  $p-NMe_2$ , 69, 173-4°, 690;  $o-Cl$ , 88, 160-2°, 696;  $m-Cl$ , 85, 179-80°, 697;  $p-Cl$ , 83, 172-3°, 696;  $o-NO_2$ , 79, 200-1°, 696;  $m-NO_2$ , 74, 242°, 698;  $p-NO_2$ , 93, 241°, 705. The following derivs. of II gave abs. max. (m $\mu$ ):  $o-NH_2$ , 687;  $m-NH_2$ , 691;  $p-NH_2$ , 690;  $o-NHAc$ , 692;  $m-NHAc$ , 693;  $p-NHAc$ , 695;  $p-Ac$ , 700.

G. M. Kosolapoff



SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.

KOROSTYLEV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk [translator]; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S., kand.  
khim.nauk. [translator]; KRUPENIN, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
[translator]; KOZLOV, P.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; CHEL'TSOV,  
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23(5)

SOV/77-4-2-18/18

AUTHORS: Deychmeyster, M.V, Mertts, K.L., Spasokukotskiy, N.S.

TITLE: Bibliography (Bibliografiya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, Pp 159-160 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of "Chimie photographique" by P. Glafkidès, 2nd Edition, reviewed and much augmented, 807 pages, published by Publications Photo-Cinéma, Paul Montel, Paris, 1957.

Card 1/1

USCOMM-DC-60,612

MARKHILEVICH, K.I.; SHEBERSTOV, V.I.; KIRILLOV, N.I., prof., doktor  
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MATIYASEVICH, L.M.; FRIDMAN, I.M.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; KHAZAN,  
S.M.; DEYCHMYSYTER, M.V.; BLYUMBERG, I.B., dotsent, retsenzent;  
LYALIKOV, K.S., prof., doktor khim.nauk, retsenzent; TELESHEV,  
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ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SIGNI. STIMBILIA		SIGNI. STIMBILIA	
SIGNI. STIMBILIA		SIGNI. STIMBILIA	

SPASOKUKOTS' KIY, Yu. A.  
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EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.2 Vol.11/4 Physio-biochem-pharm Apr58  
 Spasokukotskiy, V. A.

1760. PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANISM IN OLD AGE AND CONDITIONS CONDUCTING TO LONGEVITY (Russian text) - Spasokukotskiy Yu A. A.A. Bogomolets Inst. of Physiol., Ukrainian Acad. of Scis, Kiev - FIZIOL. ZH. AKAD. NAUK UKRAINSK. SSR 1956, 2/3 (92-96)

Of 8,599 registered persons in the Ukraine having reached 90 yr. or more, 74% are women. These persons are characterized by high resistance to disease: 50% of them have never been ill throughout their life, and 37% have been ill once. Greying of hair set in late; in 50% of them the hair started to become grey at the age of 70-80 yr.; 72% of them still have teeth and 97% sight. For aged persons a balanced personal character, a quiet family life, and a settled general mode of life are characteristic. Antireticular cytotoxic serum and blood transfusions in aged persons induce a change in functional conditions of various organs and organ systems, enhancing their activity. Oxygen therapy stimulates the reactivity and metabolic processes of the organism. The author believes that administration of antireticular cytotoxic serum, blood transfusions, and oxygen therapy may prevent premature ageing and raise the resistance of the aged organism.

Pronin - Moscow (S)

Unclassified

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T  
The Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Irradiation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27196

Author : Spasokukotskiy, Yu.A., Chebotarev, Ye.Ye., Genis, Ye.D.,  
Gorodetskaya, S.F.

Inst : Kiev Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians

Title : The Treatment of Acute Radiation Sickness with the  
Protein Blood Substitute BK-8

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot po radiol. i rentgenol. Kiyevsk.  
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Abstract : No abstract.

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